

Fort Wayne Daily Sentinel.

VOL. XX.—NO. 260.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28, 1880.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FIRST EDITION.

2 O'CLOCK.

TRUTH

IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PRE-
VAIL.

Strong Evidence That James A. Garfield Done the Deed With His Little Pen—Three Famous Experts Give Strong Testimony—The Perfusive Stamp Dodge is of no Good.

Special Telegram to the **SENTINEL**.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The *Truth* of to-day made good its promise to prove that Garfield was the veritable author of the Chinese cheap labor letter, and that he lied in repudiating it. The proof, as presented, is divided in four heads. The first is an identification of Garfield's handwriting in the Chinese letter by comparison with disputed specimens of his handwriting and signature, and the testimony of experts establishing their identity; second, that H. L. Morey, to whom the letter is addressed, was a real person in correspondence with Garfield; third, that the Employers' Union existed at the time of the writing of the letter in and about Lynn, Mass.; fourth, that the postmark on the envelope was genuine, and of the kind in use at the date upon which the letter was sent. The establishment of any of these propositions would break down Garfield's defense. The *Truth* of this morning fully established all of them. Three famous experts, namely: D. N. Carvalho, of No. 4 East Fourteenth street, New York; George Steinson, Jr., of Brooklyn, and E. H. Rauch, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., all testify that the handwriting and signature of the Chinese cheap labor letter are identical with those of the specimens of Garfield's handwriting submitted to them for comparison. The examination of these experts was made separately, no one knowing that the others were engaged. They all agree substantially in the conclusion that all the specimens submitted are in one and the same handwriting of both the Chinese letter and the letter of disclaimer published in the *Herald* of yesterday. In addition to the testimony of Hewitt, Randall and Meade, heretofore referred to, the evidence of the experts is corroborated by the statement and affidavit of Hon. John Fox, ex-member of congress, who served with Garfield in the 40th and 41st congress, and who has in his possession signatures of Garfield, given to him by Garfield himself, and who swears that the original Chinese letter is in the same handwriting as Garfield's signature in the letter in his possession. Expert Rauch testifies that the construction of such a letter as the Chinese letter is so close an imitation of Garfield's handwriting as would be impossible unless the forger had before him just such a letter in Garfield's handwriting. Otherwise he says no one could construct such an imitation with so many characteristic resemblances. In relation to the stamp on the envelope, the evidence is overwhelming that the statement of D. S. Aenger, postmaster at Washington, D. C., to the effect that such stamp was in use on January 23d, is absolutely false. Aenger's statement was as follows: "No such cancelling stamp as shown on the envelope was in use in the Washington post office on January 23d, the day that the letter is claimed to be mailed. An entire new set of cancelling stamps were placed in the office on the 13th of April. The *Truth* fac-simile is a good representation of the new stamp, totally unlike the one in use on January 23d." *Truth* publishes first a letter of Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State, in New Jersey, enclosing eight letters received by him—four previous and four subsequent to April 13th—the cancelling stamp being precisely the same on all of the eight. In addition to these *Truth* publishes a fac-simile of the Washington cancelling stamp of February 21st, May 18th, March 10th, February 17th and April 26th, 1880, all of the precise size and appearance of the stamp upon the Chinese letter addressed by Garfield to Morey. On the point of the existence of Morey, as an officer of the Employers' Union at the date of Garfield's letter, *Truth* publishes a statement of William Nash, of Reynolds Brothers' shoe

manufactury in Utica, New York, who lived in Lynn for ten years as an agent and officer of the Employers' Union. John P. Hodnett and William P. Grace, officers of the United League of America, certify that Morey was President of the Union, which was an institution established to facilitate employment of Chinese labor by Massachusetts boot and shoe manufacturers. That Union furnished hundreds of Chinese working men in South Adams, Massachusetts, and elsewhere, who replaced American mechanics. This testimony is corroborated by that of W. F. Fleet, of Rochester, who says that Morey was hired by the employers to get "scabs" workingmen, not belonging to the Laborers' Society, Chinese and others, "to replace employees." This case for presentation against Garfield leaves him in the position of having first written a letter which he himself characterizes as brutal and stupid, and then having falsely denied his own work, for the purpose of deceiving the people into permitting him to become President of the United States. Last night the office of the *Truth* was surrounded by the myrmidons of Davenport, and every device resorted to to prevent the papers being issued. One of Davenport's spies was discovered in the press and the number of such characters in the neighborhood was so large that it was found necessary to have a detail of police to escort the forms safely across Spruce street from the composing rooms of the paper to the press room. This morning a subordinate member of the editorial staff of the *Truth* was arrested on a trumped-up charge of criminal libel and an effort was made to prevent the shipment of copies of the paper by express by inducing the Adams Express Company to refuse any matter from the publication office of the *Truth*. Some collateral evidence which the *Truth* has secured in further corroboration of its statements was brought up by the Republicans from persons who had it in charge. These desperate efforts to suppress the facts of Garfield's infamy show the desperation of the Republican managers and add one more to the proofs of the genuineness of the letter, which expressed more truly the sentiments Garfield averred by his speeches and notes in Congress. When Kennard Philp, the *Truth* reporter, was brought before Judge Davis, he said, "This amounts to nothing; it is simply a put-up job to weaken the effect of the letter." Roger A. Pryor and Charles Brooks appeared as counsel for Philp, and of course John B. Davenport for clerical error, and Stoughton and Decoy Blise as counsel for the prosecution. The prosecution desired on behalf of the Republican party to postpone further proceedings for several days. The counsel for Mr. Philp insisted upon an immediate examination, which was finally set for to-morrow at 11 o'clock. After Philp's request that the case be sent to the grand jury at once had been refused, Philp, who is comparatively friendless, succeeded in finding bail after the expiration of a couple of hours. The accusation against him was founded solely upon an information and belief affidavit of Blise, which contained not a particle of proof of the charge. Philp is not one of the editors of the *Truth*, but merely an occasional writer for several papers, who was picked out for lack of a better victim, as a good enough Morgan until after the election, to cover up Garfield's infamy. Had Philp been an influential or important person, he would not have had to search New York and Brooklyn for friends to stand his bail. To-day's proceedings is simply Davenport and Jewell's attempted revenge for the defeat of their abortive efforts to get possession of Garfield's letter by tricks on Monday, and stop the publication of the proofs of its genuineness this morning. The meeting of the United Labor League of America, in support of the National Democratic ticket, at Cooper's Institute this evening, is a success, the presiding officer of the meeting, Colonel Pop Hodnett, gave a full explanation of the connection of Morey with the Employers' Union and the Chinese question. The holding of Philp to-jay is characterized as a gross outrage against the law, the evidence against him in Blise's affidavit was second hand, whereas the primary evidence—Garfield's affidavit—was attainable, and the proceedings were founded upon a comparison of copies instead of originals,

which were in evidence and should have been forthcoming. The forgery charge was abandoned as absurd. The Chairman of the National Democratic Committee has sent the following dispatch in answer to an inquiry concerning the arrest of Philp: "The Republicans have arrested Philp for criminal libel in writing the article in *Truth*, and not forging Garfield's letter, as they have telegraphed through the country. The arrest is a device to break the effect of the publication of Garfield's letter in favor of Chinese labor."

"WILLIAM H. BARNUM."

Since the last dispatch was sent

additional and indisputable evidence

has been received relative to Morey

and the Employer's Union in the city

of Lynn. T. B. Mauer, James Phelan, Alfred A. Mower and Martin V. B. Mower, who are the wealthiest

manufacturers of Lynn, swear that

the Employer's Union embraced all

the large manufacturers in Lynn.

Among others, Keen Bros., Benjamin J. Spinney & Co., Jerome Ingersoll & Co., Zeeb Bros., Francis W. Breal, Joseph Davis & Co., C. F. Drake & Co. and John Shaw & Bro.

Mr. Edgar E. Mann, of Lynn, Mass., testifies that, on March, 1878, he met in Salem an agent of the Employers' Union, who gave him his card—"H. L. Morey, Lynn, Mass."

Mr. Mann's address is 208 Broadway, Lynn, Mass.

Mr. O. M. Wilson telegraphs from Boston that H. L. Morey was a well known resident of Lynn, and other Massachusetts towns.

Among other testimony to that

effect is that of Morey's mother, Mrs. Richard S. Goodwin, of 119 Fourth

avenue, New York, who made

affidavit that he is a shoe-

cutter by trade, and that he

lived in Lynn, Mass., from

August, 1870, to January, 1880, that

there was an organization known

as the Manufacturers League, or Em-

ployers Union, the object of which

was to secure cheap labor. That or-

ganization was still in existence in

January, 1880. That H. C. Morey

was agent for this organization and

that his occupation was to secure

cheap labor to replace the men who

were locked out.

Mr. Goodwin's testimony confirms

that of Mr. Wilson's, that the head-

quarters of the Union was in rooms in

the First National bank building, in

Exchange street, in Lynn. This

overwhelming testimony completely

disposes of the miserable protest of

Garfield's defense, that there was no

such man as Morey or any such an

organization as the Employer's Union

at Lynn, Mass., at the date of Gar-

field's letter.

ELOCTION.

**Success Attending the Fort Wayne Lady, Miss Carrie Johnson, in Chi-
cago.**

Miss Carrie Johnson, who is at present in Chicago, organizing a class in vocal culture, is meeting with great success and no distant day may see her as much of a favorite with the public of Chicago as she is with our own citizens. Of her ability as an elocutionist little can be said beyond the fact that it is almost phenomenal. Being a painstaking student she has thoroughly mastered the intricacies of the art. She has accomplished her task, we might say, almost unaided and for this she is entitled to more than ordinary credit. The complimentary notices which have been tendered her by the press of this city and vicinity are well merited and no doubt are greatly appreciated. To Miss Johnson the **SENTINEL** extends its very best wishes for her future success and earnestly desires that her triumph may be complete and lasting.

Escape of Prisoners.

A gentleman, whose name could not be learned, arrived in the city this morning from Paulding, Ohio, looking for some horses which he claimed had been stolen from him the other night. He said that on Tuesday night four prisoners escaped from the Paulding County Jail, and he believes them to be the horse thieves. The escaped prisoners were the ones arrested for killing a tramp at Cecil, Ohio, about three weeks ago.

Wanted.

A first-class retail dry goods salesman. One who is competent to sell goods in all departments. Young preferred. Position permanent to the right man. Address, with references, P. O. Box No. 28, LaFayette, Ind.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE PHILIP'S TRIAL IS STILL PROGRESSING.

Bad Accident in Cincinnati—Big Fire at Lynn—Floods in the Old Country—Bad Indians on the War Path—Death of a Very Prominent Actor—Great Excitement Among the Irish—News from Everywhere.

The Philip's Trial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The case of Philip, of *The Truth*, arrested on a charge of criminal libel, growing out of the publication of the "Chinese letter," was continued to-day in the Supreme Court before Justice Davis. Joseph Hart, one of the proprietors of the paper, was placed on the witness stand, having been subpoenaed by the prosecution. The prosecution demanded the production of the original letter from which the photographed copy was made. Hart said he had the original letter but declined to produce it at the present time. His counsel said they would produce the original when they deemed the proper time had come. Judge Davis committed Hart for contempt. Further hearing in the case was postponed until the commitment papers had been made out.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Proceedings in the case of Kennard Philp, charged with malicious libel upon General Garfield, attracted a large crowd of people to the general term room of the supreme court this morning. Judge Davis occupied the bench, and there was a full array of counsel on both sides. Assistant District Attorney Bell, for the people, called as the first witness Col. A. F. Rockwell, U. S. A., Washington. He testified that he had known General Garfield twenty-seven years; was his classmate and graduated with him at college; in his extensive correspondence with Garfield more than 1,000 letters had passed between them; witness was therefore perfectly familiar with Garfield's handwriting. A lithograph was handed the witness and identified by him as a copy of a letter received by him in December of 1878 from General Garfield. Assistant District Attorney Bell asked the counsel for the defense if they had the original Morey letter in court. The counsel stated they did not propose to answer that question at the present time. A photograph of a letter in a gilt frame was handed in by the defense. Bell declined to receive this, and again called for the original, in order that he might examine Colonel Rockwell in regard to it. Counsel for Philp stated that the original letter was not in possession of their client, but was held by Mr. Hart publisher of *Truth*. The latter was in court and was called on the witness stand, Hart said he had not the original money letter with him, it was in the possession of a friend and he declined to give his name, the witness could not procure the letter as his friend was out of town. Mr. Bell demanded the name of the party to whom the letter had been delivered, but Mr. Hart again refused to answer. The court ordered him to answer but again in a respectful tone declined. Judge Davis ordered him to be committed for contempt of court, and he was handed over to custody of police, Capt. Walsh. Howe, of the council for defense made a motion to purge Col. Hart from contempt, saying Col. Hart was willing to produce the letter, but that he wanted a guarantee that the letter should be returned to him. Howe explained that he did not mean to say the court would keep the letter, and that it might pass into subordinate hands and be lost.

Counsel for Hart has prepared a subpoena directed to James A. Garfield commanding him to appear and testify at the investigation this afternoon. The counsel claims that Gen. Garfield is at the Windsor House at the present time. Hart was unmoved.

Continuing, Mr. Howe said if the letter was to remain in custody of Judge Davis, Col. Hart was willing to produce that Judge Davis would remain in his custody. The counsel claims that Gen. Garfield is at the Windsor House though not registered.

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Death of a Young Man.

Special to the **SENTINEL.**
WABASH, IND., October 28.—A sad accident occurred here, resulting in the death of a very worthy young man, a son of David Ridgeway. He left home yesterday to take a hunt, and not returning last night, a search was made through the woods for him. He was found in Allen Smith's field near a fence, with one side of his face blown off, the probable result of his gun being accidentally discharged while he was climbing over the fence.

Excitement in Dublin.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—There is great excitement in Dublin. It is stated on good authority that warrants have been issued for further arrest of members of the land league.

A great storm has been raging at Dublin since yesterday, and much property has been destroyed. Fully fifty families in the suburbs have been rendered homeless by the storm.

The floods at Leeds have stopped several mills.

Holiness of Mrs. Lincoln.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President Lincoln, who arrived from Europe yesterday, is at the Clarendon Hotel. At the hotel it is said the lady is so ill no one is allowed to call upon her and cards are not even sent to her room.

Floods in England.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Floods are reported from Mamouthshire, Oxfordshire and other parts of the country.

LATEST CITY NEWS.

The county tax duplicate was completed this forenoon.

Tom Meegan will sever his connection with the *Mail* shortly.

J. J. Vogeler and E. M. Armstrong, of Toledo, are at the Mayer.

E. H. Montgomery and wife, of Bluffton, are at the Robinson.

A marriage license was to-day granted William Yerkens and Miss Louise Sander.

Justice Pratt to-day fined Albert Hiter, \$10.50 for assault on Frank M. Byal.

John G. Fledderman, the most reliable and experienced merchant tailor in the city. Give him a call. oc21.1f

The regular meeting of the managers will be held at the Home for the Friendless to-morrow, Friday, afternoon, at three o'clock. It is expected that the jugs will be collected soon and those having them will please see that they are full.

Several of our Republican exchanges are advocating the name of Judge Taylor, of this city, as the man for the United States senatorship from this State. If Republican is to be selected, we would just as soon, if not sooner, see Judge Taylor receive the appointment than any man we know of in the State. His abilities as a statesman are equal to any of them.

Over 155,000 Howe Scales sold. Boden, Selleck & Co., agents, Chicago, Ill.

ORFF & CO.

Cor. Calhoun and Columbia.

Cloaks & Dalmans

AN ENTIRE NEW LINE.

The Daily Sentinel

Published every Evening, except Sunday, by
E. A. K. HACKETT.

Circulation, 4,000.

National Democratic Ticket

For President,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Of Pennsylvania.
For Vice-President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
Of Indiana.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

Electors-at-Large.
David S. Gooding, John R. Crooth.

District Electors.
1. Henry C. Pittman. 7. Oliver J. Glessner.
2. John C. Briggs. 8. John E. Johnson.
3. Bartlomew J. Hall. 9. John J. Johnson.
4. George Lincoln. 10. David Dykeman.
5. Francis T. Hord. 11. Jas. F. McDowell.
6. David Chambers. 12. Andrew Ellison.
13. Woodson S. Marshall.

The Eastern Republican capitalists have resorted to their old games of bull-doing and intimidating employers, but care must be taken that such tricks are played in Indiana.

THE new plank in the Republican platform is "Employers can buy laborers where they are cheapest, but the laborers must buy necessities where they are dearest, that is from 'protected Republicans.'"

WE have been diligently examining the list of prices in the journals devoted to the iron trade but have not yet discovered any change in card rates since the Indiana and Ohio elections. Some innocent souls were actually led to believe prices would make an upward jump.

MARSHAL JEWELL, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, having been caught sending repeaters to Florida and paying their expenses, says he thought Democrats were doing that and he would try his hand at it. This is about the sickest attempt to wriggle out of a bold scheme to play the game of '76—we have yet heard.

"IN a sieve they went to sea." That is to say, the lake steamer Alpena was rotten, and when the storm struck her and she couldn't weather it. More than half a hundred lives were sacrificed to her rottenness. That is murder! The owners are murderers and the government inspector is an accomplice. We need in this country a Plimsoll to grapple with these floating engines of death. If every unsafe craft of whatever description were condemned there would be rare activity in our shipyards.

GARFIELD says the Chinese letter is the work of some clumsy villain "who cannot spell nor write English." We will agree with him. The man who, as a prominent member of congress, bartered his reputation for \$329 is a clumsy villain. The man who expects the public to believe that he did \$5,000 worth of work in an hour as a lawyer, as the advocate of McLellan & DeGolyer, is a clumsy villain, and, finally, the man who wrote the denial of the authorship of General Garfield's Chinese letter is one who certainly cannot write the English tongue properly.

IN 1858 General Garfield said: "In the first place it is the genius of our whole system, and the experience of the Government has approved it, that the best way of raising revenue is to impose duties on the fewest possible articles." Again in 1868 he said: "I freely admit that revenue is the primary object of taxation." The Democratic party declares for "a tariff for revenue only." Would the triumph of the Democratic party be worse for the country than the triumph of Garfield, who is at heart a tariff-for-revenue man, has so put himself on record, and is now trading off his convictions for a chance at the Presidency?

WHAT is Garfield's proof that the letter on the Chinese question was not his own production? That it was not grammatical. Very good. Let us take him on that basis: He wrote another letter on the 12th of August last which demonstrates that if his ideas were all right his method of expressing them were, to say the least, clumsy, according to Lindley Murray:

MONTGOMERY, OHIO, Aug. 12, 1880.

"MR. H. H. HADLEY, No. 21 Park Row, New York—*My Dear Sir:* In response to your letter of August 10th I send some documents which I think answers your inquiries. Won't you please read them carefully and let me have your opinion in regard to their merits in answering the charges made against me. Very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

Now the documents which answers inquiries are rather good for a man who prides himself on his knowledge of grammar and brings it to the front as a proof that he did not write the Chinese letter.

GARFIELD AND THE TARIFF.

Tea and Coffee.

On the 7th of July, 1866, General Garfield delivered a speech in the House of Representatives, at Washington, Committee of the Whole, in which he indorsed the Tariff system of Great Britain, as follows:

"Mr. Garfield: I desire to call the attention of the committee to two or three points which have a bearing on this subject and to give the reason why I hope we will not reduce the duty either on tea or coffee. In the first place it is the genius of our whole system, and the experience of the government has approved it, that the best way of raising revenue is to impose duties on the fewest possible articles. Twenty-five years ago in England there were more than 1,200 different articles on which duty was imposed, and now they have been so reduced that upon five articles more than half the revenue of this country is collected. In England in 1865 \$354,000,000 of revenue were raised, and of that sum \$189,000,000 were derived from five articles, namely: fermented, malt and spirituous liquors, and tea, coffee and tobacco and sugar in their various forms.

"I say that these five articles afford the government of Great Britain \$189,000,000 of its revenue, the total of which was \$354,000,000. Thus almost two-thirds of the revenues were raised from five articles, and two of the five were coffee and tea. Twenty-two million five hundred thousand dollars were raised in Great Britain in the year 1865 on tea alone, and the consumption of that article is steadily increasing in that country. It is now two and seven-tenths pounds *per capita* of the population, whereas in this country the consumption, though increasing, has reached only one pound *per capita*. I say then that we have no article which the experience of all financial nations show can better bear the duty without reducing the consumption than tea.

"Furthermore, this is one of the few articles on which we can levy a duty without duplication of taxation and without directly involving other interests. It is a simple and plain question of revenue. There is no other article into which it enters as an element."—*Congressional Globe, Part IV, 1st Session, 39th Congress, pp. 3657-3658.*

For this speech Mr. Garfield was made a member of the Cobden Club, which is now circulating free trade tracts throughout the United States.

GARFIELD favors Chinese cheap labor. The Chinese must go.

We hope there will not be too many confess to forging the Garfield letter. Any one of the five hundred repeaters the Republican National Committee sent to Indiana would be willing to swear they wrote the letter for one-half the reward already offered and he never would be hurt either. Garfield and his friends are in such a state of mind at present that they will resort to any device to throw the outraged workingmen off the scot. They can for money buy all the material they want for such a scot. We may expect to see it announced any moment. In the meantime, Garfield did write the letter containing sentiments, "stupid and brutal."

WHO FAVOR Chinese Immigration and Suffrage and Cheap and Servile Labor?

It would be inconsistent and unsound policy to renew and reassert the prejudices against race and another form of civilization by excluding the copper-colored people of Asia from our shores. Complete protection can be given them only by allowing them to become citizens and acquire the right of suffrage, when their voices would be in favor of unrestricted Chinese immigration as the means of supplying their manufacturers with cheap labor.

And again, the sentiments of the Morey letter are the sentiments of Mr. Garfield himself. In a conversation had only last Thursday Mr. Garfield is reported by the Cincinnati Commercial and Chicago Tribune, both friendly to him, to have held this language:

"It was a mistake on the part of some congressmen to confound the emigration of the regular Chinese to this country with the advent of celestials who may be brought under contract, and, perhaps, as slaves. To say that any well-behaved, law-abiding person should be kept away, when desirous of coming of his own free will, aside from the coolie system, would be hard, and contrary to the intentions of our institutions."

If these are Mr. Garfield's sentiments, and his friends declare they are, it matters little whether he wrote the Morey letter or not, they are identical with the opinions avowed in that letter, and it is a totally unnecessary waste of energy for Mr. Garfield to denounce the sentiments in the letter as "stupid and brutal," at the very moment when he is avowing them in another form.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, May 17, 1879.

The first great truth to be learned by the manufacturers and workingmen is that days of high wages are

gone. In the near future the workingman of New York cannot expect twice or thrice the wages of his fellow-worker in Europe, nor can the coal miner of Pennsylvania expect twice the wages of the Northumberland miner.—Wm. M. Evarts, secretary of state, in Hayes' cabinet and to be continued in office if Garfield should be elected.

Its (Garfield's Chinese Letter) sentiments are sound. * * * We too are for maintaining the Burlingame treaty "religiously," and bringing as many industrious Chinese to fill our factories, workshops, railroads, diggings, kitchens and laundries as we can find room for at wages which, with their simple habits, will afford them a satisfactory support. — The letter is true, manly and worthy to have been written by General Garfield and to be endorsed by every sound tinker in the land. — It is filled with good sense and sound political economy.

— Let the Chinese come!—*New York Journal of Commerce, organ of the money power and Wall street, October 22, 1880.*

Indiana's Shame.

Special to the Louisville Courier-Journal.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 23.—There is now no longer a doubt that Indiana was carried by the Republicans last Tuesday week by the commission of the most unblushing and outrageous frauds ever practiced upon a free people. A million dollars, in brand splintered new United States legal-tender Treasury notes, fresh from the press, were sent into this State in sheets, and openly used on the day of election in the purchase of votes for Albert G. Porter. There is not a township in the State of Indiana where this money was not sent to corrupt the people.

At that time the Democratic party doubtless considered the doctrine of free-trade to be a sound theory; and it was believed that the people of the United States were peculiarly fitted, by virtue of their surroundings, to take an initiatory step in putting that doctrine into practice, by means of gradual approaches toward free-trade. The only resolution to which possible objection can be made is that adopted in 1856. This is the period when free-trade sentiments were most widely disseminated.

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The people of Indiana never elected Porter, Governor. He was elected Governor by ignorant black scoundrels from the South and villainous repeaters from the East.

Had an honest vote been polled in Indiana, one week ago last Tuesday, Lauder would have been elected Governor by 10,000 majority.

As high as fifty dollars was paid for single votes in Indiana for Porter.

In Fort Wayne, Democratic workers

were even paid one hundred dollar new bills for their treachery.

In the First district, ten thousand

new two and a half dollar gold pieces

were put in circulation by Bill Heilman and the Republican Disbursing Committee.

The State was debauched by money from Lake to Randolph, and from Posey to Steuben.

— Stupid and Brutal."

Does it not strike the intelligent and dispassionate reader that Mr. Garfield "doth protest too much" about the Chinese letter? One simple and positive denial ought to suffice, but Mr. Garfield, as if underestimating the value and effect of his denials, gives one, two, three of them—a superficiality which looks somewhat suspicious. Then again Mr. Garfield attempts to give his denials an artificial ponderosity by enveloping them in adjectives utterly inappropriate to the case. He calls the Morey letter "base forgery," and adds: "It is stupid and brutal sentiments I never entertained." "Stupid and brutal" are strong words when judiciously used, but they are singularly ineffective and out of place when applied to the sentiments expressed in the Morey letter. Those sentiments are certainly unpopular; they are hostile to the interests of American workingmen; but it cannot properly be said they are "stupid and brutal." It is a well-known fact that they are the sentiments of the Massachusetts Republicans, and that these Republicans were and still are in favor of unrestricted Chinese immigration as the means of supplying their manufacturers with cheap labor.

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containing sentiments, "brutal and

stupid."

WHO FAVOR Chinese Immigration and Suffrage and Cheap and Servile Labor?

It would be inconsistent and unsound

policy to renew and reassert the

prejudices against race and another

form of civilization by excluding the

copper-colored people of Asia from our

shores. Complete protection

can be given them only by allowing

them to become citizens and acquire

the right of suffrage, when their

A PHILADELPHIA BOY.

THE STORY OF GEO. S. KNIGHT'S STRUGGLE FOR FAME.

A Graduate from the Amateur to the Professional Stage—How He Won His Way.

Philadelphia News.

Philadelphia has contributed a good many prominent artists to the stage. Among them appear the names of such great lights as Forrest and Charlotte Cushman—it isn't generally known that the celebrated tragedienne was once a ballet girl at the Walnut street theatre. John McCollough, the best actor of what may be called the robust school of tragedy to-day, is also a graduate of the Walnut, and William Wheatley, John Scott and a whole host of lesser but yet gifted actors and actresses owed or owe what professional success they may have attained to their early training in this city. Among a certain class of young people in this city there always has existed, and as the years roll on there always will exist, a fondness for a life behind the footlights, and the best evidence that that predilection is still as strong to-day as of yore is to be found in the number of amateur actors whose doings are chronicled so frequently. A brief period of probation on one of these amateur companies soon settles the status of an aspirant for histrionic honors. If he or she possess ability and natural aptness for the profession added to grit, it soon becomes known. An amateur drawing room benefit is arranged, the ambitious aspirant's name gets into the papers and the next thing in order is an application to a manager for an engagement as a regular member of the profession. And as Philadelphia is such a good training school and is conceded to be so critical a city, there may be worse recommendations than a reputation as being the best of an amateur dramatic company here. But all this is preliminary to the fact that within a year or two there has been added to the list of Philadelphians who have achieved success not only in every prominent city in this country, but also in the old world a young artist.

PHILADELPHIA BORN AND BRED.

George S. Knight, who, as an interpreter of German characters ranks foremost to-day in his profession, was born here and is a recognized star of drawing abilities anywhere. His present successful engagement at the Chestnut-street Theatre bears testimony to his attractiveness as an artist and the same crowded houses are now the rule when he appears in any large city in the United States of Great Britain and Ireland. But his success has not been gained over a path of roses. He has had the long, bitter struggle that precedes fame and fortune in any walk of life, and it was to find out what road he traveled, and what advice he followed, that a *News* reporter called on him to lay to ask for a brief sketch of his career. One cannot talk to Mr. Knight long without discovering that he is a thorough gentleman. There is nothing loud in his manner or conversation or off the stage. He is easy and natural, without affectation, and, better still, without "coddishness." He eschews vulgarity, and it is to his credit that profanity is not one of his large or small vices. He has a bright, intelligent, frank and propounding face of the blonde type; talks rapidly and well, and in his cosmopolitan experience has picked up a fund of information on all sorts of subjects, which makes his conversations interesting and entertaining. For an actor he is rather retiring and reserved to first acquaintances. Preferring to talk on any subject but himself, he is like the general run of his professional brethren. In the course of the conversation, however, Mr. Knight warmed up to give something like an outline of his career, and it was stated that he was born in this city, he went on to tell of how he went on the stage and how he fought his way through life ever since.

A PHILADELPHIA AMATEUR.

"I was sent to Lippincott's book store at an early age," said Mr. Knight, "and soon after going there became acquainted with a number of young men who belonged to an amateur dramatic company. It required very little inducement to make me join the company, and we had a meeting place or headquarters in a room in the central part of the city. This belonged to a German, whom, as he is still living, I shall call Swartzman—[the "German" to-day is worth \$750,000—REPORTER]—and his wife had the most delicious broken English imaginable. She used to come to wait on us, and I soon got into the habit of mimicking her accents. At social parties my weakness in this line became known and on nearly every occasion I was called upon for 'an imitation.' In a year or two after I went to Lippincott's I had agreed to appear as a volunteer per-

former at the Walnut-street Theatre on the occasion of a benefit, when just as the eventful day arrived my family heard of my intention."

"And applauded it!"

"No sir. On the contrary they put their foot right down, and my brother, who was then a lawyer, intimated in unmistakable language that he wouldn't tolerate it, that he wouldn't have the family name disgraced."

"He didn't want a dark knight, as it were!"

"No, that wasn't it. My name is Sloan—George Sloan—my professional *nom de theater* is George S. Knight, and how I came to hit on the name is worth telling.

HOW HE ACQUIRED HIS NAME.

"I was anxious—resolved, in fact, to go in for that benefit, but equally anxious to avoid offending my brother. I was speaking of my quandary to a friend and said: 'What can I do—I have to go on!'

"'When,' said he—'what night?'

"Thursday night—this evening."

"Well," was his reply, "Put a K to the front of the word and you are all right—call yourself George S. Knight." And I did. I went on, made a hit, and from that moment my course in life was resolved upon. I was ambitious and confident, but I saw that it would require the hard work of years to make me a name, and I determined to begin at the foot of the ladder."

"And you did?"

"I did, indeed. I went on the variety stage and got out to Pittsburg, appearing at the Academy of Music there. The manager was away, but I got a chance to go on for a couple of nights, and my success was such that I flattered myself my future was secure. But on the third evening when I was on the stage the manager, Hammer, suddenly turned up, rung down the curtain on me, and I was a crushed—"

"Tragedian?"

"No, comedian—although there wasn't much comedy for me in the situation. But I got back home, and bye-and-bye secured an engagement in New York, where I made my first genuine success. Thence the work was easy. I visited nearly all the large cities in the country, and finally got the play of 'Otto' from the pen of Fred Marden, and my life thereafter was a success. The piece for the first season did fairly; the second season it paid, and this season it has made money. I owe," said Mr. Knight, in conclusion, "much of my success to the efforts of my devoted wife, who has worked night and day to make the piece what it is to-day."

Mr. Knight, it may be here stated, married Sophie Worrall, of the well-known Worrall sisters, and the cleverest and brightest of the two. Her sister Irene, who is in the company, is a capable and versatile little actress. Mr. Knight has just returned from a year's visit to Europe, where he played four weeks in London, and also met with considerable success in Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, Belfast and other cities. He was the best paying American star abroad last season, and goes back with a full company next spring for a year's engagement. As a Philadelphia boy, a thorough gentleman and a clever and accomplished artist, his host of friends in this city will wish him the full measure of success he deserves.

Arrested for the Murder of his Father.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—It will be recalled that about a month ago, Dr. P. H. Talbott, a prominent citizen of Marysville, Mo., and editor of the Greenback paper, published at that place, was shot through the window of his residence and killed, while he was retiring for the night. Yesterday his son Albert Talbott was arrested on charge of committing the murder and Mrs. Talbott, the wife of the doctor had Ed Talbott, another son and the hired man named Wyatt, arrested as accomplices. Their preliminary examination is going on to-day at Marysville.

Missing Student, a Saved—Death of a noted French Painter.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The twelve miners students missing from a yacht in party at Amsterdam, were saved by jumping aboard a steamer with which the yacht was in collision. Henry Frederic Schaper the French painter is dead. Age 76.

A Traveling Preacher Tried to Take His Life.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—John T. Jones, a former employee of the Daily *Witness*, and now a traveling preacher and tract distributor, shot himself to-day three times. He may recover. Religious mania is the cause attributed for the act.

Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—For lower lake region, cloudy weather, occasional rain, northeast to southeast winds, generally higher barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

CHICAGO ISSUE IS. CALIFORNIA.

A Hancock and English Anti-Chinese Organization and Demonstration.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

Aug 1-e.o.d.w&m.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, October 27.

Money—Easy at 2½ per cent. Prime Merchantile Paper—4½ to 5 per cent.

Sterling—Steady at 82½.

Governments strong generally shade higher.

Industrial bonds active and irregular.

State securities dull and nominal.

Stocks strong and 2 to 2½ per cent higher.

Canada Southern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy leading the upward movement.

—

Rock Island—112 G. C. & I.

Illinoian—112½ Ontario & Wm. ...

P. W. Wayne—123 B. C. & N. ...

Cleve. & Pitts—125 A. I. & T. H. ...

Offered—125 Preferred—85½

Central—125 Preferred—74½

C. B. & Q.—125 Preferred—74½

C. & A.—125 Preferred—74½

Preferred—131 Preferred—76½

Marshall—Offered—125 Preferred—77½

Lake Shore—114 Preferred—74½

Canadian—112 Preferred—74½

Michigan—112 Preferred—74½

St. L. & S. F.—125 Preferred—77½

U. S. L. & N. O.—125 Preferred—75½

Preferred—75½ Preferred—75½

Northwestern—112½ Union Pacific—92½

Preferred—112½ Preferred—92½

L. & N. & W.—125 Preferred—92½

P. & M.—125 Preferred—92½

Preferred—125 Preferred—92½

L. & N. & W.—125 Preferred—92½

Preferred—125 Preferred—92½

Preferred—1

SEAL SACQUES.
SEAL SACQUES.

SEAL DOLMANS.
SEAL DOLMANS.

FUR-LINED CLOAKS.
FUR-LINED CLOAKS.

FUR-LINED CIRCULARS.
FUR-LINED CIRCULARS.

BLACK SILK DOLMANS.
BLACK SILK DOLMANS.

LIGHT JACKETS.
LIGHT JACKETS.

BLACK BEAVER DOLMANS
BLACK BEAVER DOLMANS

ULSTERS.
ULSTERS.

HAVELOCKS.
HAVELOCKS.

ROOT & COMPANY

Department W.

WILL OPEN THIS WEEK a magnificent assortment of the above named goods.

Made up to our order in the best manner and latest styles,

at extremely Moderate Prices. Also will offer a large line of Low and Medium-Priced Black Beaver Cloaks and Dolmans.

\$2 50 to \$20 each.

Winter Shawls of every description.

Paisley, Long and Square Shawls.

Children's and Infants' Cloaks.

Ladies' and Children's Furs, Suits,

&c. &c.

BY FAR the Choicest line of goods we have ever offered in Department W.

ROOT & COMPANY.

FOR RENT.—Two nicely furnished rooms; one on first floor front, and one on second floor, at his residence. Inquire at No. 95 East Main street. Oct 25-1878.

AFTER THE
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION,

—ON—

Tuesday, Nov. 9th,

There will be an

EXCURSION

—TO—

Coffeyville, Kans.

Fare for Round Trip, \$17.00

(Being only one-half fare.)

Now is your opportunity to visit the south in Kansas. The price of the passage will be paid and when there, the fares who will join this excursion can exchange for their property here.

For particulars inquire of

JOHN B. YOUNG,
Lund and Excursion Agent.

Office, 62 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

PROF. JOHN B. YOUNG

WILL GIVE

Private Lessons in German,

on Monday and Thursday evenings of each week, from 7 to 8 o'clock, at his residence, 150 Griffith street.

He will also give lessons on the piano, organ and guitar, and vocal instruction at any time during the day and evening of the week. Rates made known upon application. Oct 25-1878.

W. MATTHEWS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Money to loan in large or small sums.

Notes and Mortgages bought.

Houses to rent.

Room No. 5 Foster Block, on Court Street. Oct 25-1878.

Mahler's Dancing Academy

OLD'S NEW BUILDING.

(Over C. L. Hill's Music Store.)

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Ladies' class, Thursdays at 4 p.m.; Gents' class, Tuesdays at 8 p.m.; Children's class, Tuesdays at 4 p.m., and Saturdays at 11 a.m. Call or send for circulars. Pupils received at any time. Oct 25-1878.

ROBERT OGDEN,

Plumber, Steam & Gas Fitter

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

Brass Goods of All Kinds,

12 Calhoun Street, FORT WAYNE, IND.

August 1-1878.

The Daily Sentinel

CIRCULATION, 4,000.

The Daily Sentinel has the largest circulation of any paper in the State outside of Indianapolis, and a larger circulation than all the other Fort Wayne papers combined.

THE CITY.

Tim Casey has been pardoned. Only one case before police court to-day.

Dr. C. T. Melheimer, of Bluffton, is in the city.

Fred Fleigner went to Indianapolis this afternoon.

Criminal court has adjourned to next Wednesday.

Another lot of Kansas ponies are at the stock yards.

The coal market is active and prices are on the advance.

Do not fail to hear Frank Hurd at the rink Saturday evening.

Mrs. Emerick has returned from a two-weeks' visit to Michigan.

The season of church socials opens to-night with three in this city.

Politics are waxing warm and the pot threatens to boil over presently.

Enoch Joslin was run in as a drunk last night and fined \$8 and costs this morning.

A telephone is badly needed at the poor house. Cannot one be placed in that institution?

Messrs. Jesse Niblack and David Studebaker, two prominent citizens of Decatur, were in town yesterday.

Captain Hettler and Hon. John D. Sarnighausen made excellent speeches in Anderson Hall yesterday evening.

The water works will be completed in about two weeks. Connections with business or private houses can now be made.

Anderson's hall was well filled last night and Hon. J. D. Sarnighausen, of the *Staats-Zeitung*, delivered an excellent speech.

The *Gazette* of this morning announces that Col. R. O'S. Burke will shortly commence proceedings in a libel suit against the editor of the *Journal*.

The Wabash ticket office has just been provided with the new patent Stromberg tickets to Western points. They are much more simple than the old forms.

City Prosecutor Colerick was in a dramatic mood to-day. In making out the affidavit against Enoch Joslin, Mr. Colerick made it Alvin Joslin, and the prisoner was arraigned under that name.

Police Captain Smith went to Huntington last night and returned this morning with Fosh Sage, who is charged with stealing a carpet-sack in connection with John Treel. Sage will be tried in the criminal court.

The high contracting parties left at 12:30 o'clock this morning for Milwaukee and Chicago, where they will remain several days. They will be at home to friends after Thursday next, at their residence, No. 126 East Wayne street.

Rev. Mendenhall, formerly pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, at this place, who has been quite sick for the past three months, is rapidly improving at present. His church at Pittsburgh has granted him a three month's leave of absence.

At a recent concert, it was the subject of remark that in what fine "voice" the singers were; in commanding his good judgment, the leader will pardon us for whispering that he always recommends Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for clearing and strengthening the voice.

Superintendent Wilkinson, of the poor house, is a good hand at a trade. He was seen on the streets yesterday seated in a fine new and highly polished square box buggy, and inquiry elicited the information that it was the result of a trade, swapping off an unused vehicle for the really hand-some buggy.

General opinion seems to be that the sentence of Richard Rockerty to six months in the penitentiary is too severe, even the policemen asserting that Rockerty was afflicted with the delirium tremens when he committed the alleged crime of burglary. However, the jury thought different of the evidence.

At the meeting of the Plymouth Congregational church yesterday evening, the following new officers were elected for one year: Benjamin Kimball, deacon; George W. Pixley, treasurer; W. H. Cotttingham, clerk and W. B. Dongan, trustee. The report of the church for the past year showed a better condition than at any time before.

THE SOCIAL SEASON.

TWO NOTABLE EVENTS TAKE PLACE LAST EVENING.

The Nuptials of Hattersley-Hamroad—Fifth Anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Hull.

One of the most fashionable society events of the season was the consummation of the nuptials of Mr. Willis Hattersley and Miss Sarah A. Hamroad, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Washington street last evening. The room was trimmed with natural flowers, foliage, mottoes, etc., among the latter being the evergreen twined wish: "MAX YOUR FUTURE BE HAPPINESS." The impressive Episcopal ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Webb, in surprise. The guests filled the house from top to bottom, including many from abroad and scores from the city.

THE COSTUMES.

The bride was attired in a beautiful dress of dregs of wine, grove grain silk, elaborately trimmed with shirrings, fringes, etc., with flowers and jewelry, and *en train*. Her hair was dressed *coiffure à la mode*. The groom was in conventional black with white tie and gloves. The bridesmaid, Miss Nellie Hattersley, sister of the groom, was attired in a black velvet underdress, pink satin overdress with Parisian pearls and jewelry. The groomsman, Mr. Will Reynolds, in conventional black, tie and gloves of white.

THE PRESENTS.

The groom's gift to the bride was an elegant set of cameo jewelry. Mr. Hamroad, father of the bride, gave \$10 in cash; Mrs. Hamroad, a sewing machine; Mr. Sam Elsner, of Chicago, an elegant black satin delaine delman; Mrs. Elsner, sister of the bride, a dozen solid silver spoons, engraved; little Freddie Elsner, a handsome cloak. The parents of the groom presented an elegant chamber set; the sister of the groom, a bronze clock, and the brother Byron, a handsome chamber set. The miscellaneous articles were as follows:

Elegant dinner easter—W. J. Reynolds and mother.

Silver water pitcher and goblet—from the employees of Hattersley & Son.

Gold-banded china tea set—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stevens, Logansport, Ind.

Pair of hand-painted vases—Mattie and Lillie Hattersley, Cincinnati.

One dozen solid silver ice cream spoons—Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Prentice, Chicago, Ill.

Frosted silver butter dish—Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Wilke.

Plush perfume case—H. W. Mordhurst.

Geloid set in case—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Loesch.

Camp rocker—Tillie and Mamie Kline.

Cut glass ink stand—Mrs. A. Hoover.

Silver butter dish—Mr. and Mrs. Pete Morganthalier.

Handsome vases—Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Falls.

Carving set—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Peltier.

Hand painted toilet set—Lila and Annie Kline.

Sugar spoon and butter knife—Mr. and Mrs. H. J. G. Bartholomew.

Silver and cut-glass flower vase—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Simonson.

Steel engraving—Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Hanson.

One dozen silver knives—Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Angel.

French mirror—Mr. Thomas Pickard.

Carving set—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hackett.

Silver clock—Mr. and Mrs. L. Breidenstine.

One panel picture—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Evans.

Paper knife—Miss Mary Morse.

Carved match stand—Miss Eva M. Jones.

Japanese wall pocket—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cromwell.

Flower and card stand—Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Beaver.

Complete set of spice boxes, fork and spoon—Mr. and Mrs. Joe H. Brimmer.

Plaque—Mrs. Josie Hartman; also regrets on South American wood.

Chopping bowl and knife—Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Harding.

Veneered table mats—Mr. and Mrs. H. and J. Simpson.

Group photograph frames—Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Bittinger.

Ornaments in holly—Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Crane and sister.

Clothes pin, with regals—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Losee, of Toledo.

Ebony frame—Mr. and Mrs. Rev. A. E. Mahin.

Cabinet frame in ebony—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heustis.

Willow ware set—Mr. and Mrs. Harter and Miss Belle Eakin.

Willow ware vases—Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Stratton.

Marble top center table—Mrs. S. A. Wilke, Mrs. A. L. Griebel, Mrs. W. H. Hackett and Miss Frank Hamilton.

Piece of wood—Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Hartman.

Hand painted plaque—Prof. M. Dempsey.

Half dozen hand-painted plates—Miss Hamilton and Mrs. L. Griebel.

Half do. silver tea knives—Mrs. B. A. Rose and daughter.

Silver card receiver—Mrs. Whiteley.

Point aplique tidy—Miss Amelia Wolf.

Thermometer—Fred Sihler.

Handsome teapot—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Stevens.

Set of teaspoons—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Simpson.

PIERRE'S PALACE.

What Taste, Judgment and Art Can Do.

The Goddess of Fashion is holding high carnival at the Mammoth Emporium of J. Pier, corner of Calhoun and Main streets, this week, and throngs of lady admirers constantly surround her shrine, eager to get a glance at the beautiful articles of adornment that she upholds to their admiring gaze. There is not a lady in the city to whom the firm of J. Pier is not familiar, and who has not at some time or other paid a visit to the establishment. Every person throughout the city and vicinity is aware of the magnificence which has ever characterized the annual millinery openings of this popular house, and it would be in vain for us to attempt any description of their opening this year. It is simply indescribable and needs only to be seen to be admired. Mr. Pier has this year been unusually fastidious in the selection and arrangement of his stock, and the result is that the interior of his store has been transformed into a veritable palace of fashion.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE KNIGHTS AND OTTO.

The German play of "Otto" will be presented at the Opera House on Saturday evening, by Mr. and Mrs. George S. Knight. Of the